MIN YORK THEALD SATURDAY, OUTGOOD IN THEE THEAL MAY WELL

decency of the people. Can it be that this style of journalism is a true product or expression of any phase of our political life? Has political discussion finally taken this thape among the people, that journals distinguished for noth!ag else should Are we, with our boasted ionrish? for all, thus intolerant of opposition and dispute that we deny that any man can be decent, honest, virtuous. brave or intelligent if he does not agree with ns in his political opinions? We are not prepared to believe that the people have come to this. No doubt there are men of positive convictions whose only political argument is. Damn a democrat, anyhow," and others who are equally explicit in their readiness to "damn a radical, anyhow;" but there are not many of these, and they do not by any means give the tone to political dispute. On the contrary it can be seen everywhere, in the cars, on the steamboats, waiting at the depot and in the casual sentences heard along the street that the people themselves compare their views In quite another spirit, that they hear with courtesy and answer with a respect which admits that very good men may still be on the other side. Nay, if any ill-natured fellow attempts the other style he is soon left to have It all to himself. People shun him. This is what they will do with the newspapers that so outrage the common idea of propriety. Men will not long tolerate a press that keeps below their own standard of good manners, and if the scurrilous party sheets flourish now they may be sure it is through public curiosity, not public approval. They will be dropped all at once before they know it.

The Catholic Synod on Picnics.

Among other decrees issued by the Synod of Catholic bishops and priests just held in this city was one forbidding pienics in behalf of Catholic churches. There is no harm in this, because these picuics, although they usually began in fun and good feeling, often ended in disorder. This is not a peculiarity of Catholic entertainments of this kind, for they were, perbaps, more respectably conducted than any others of the same character; but all such public affairs, where people mix indiscriminately for the purpose of dancing, feasting and drinking, have a tendency to induce riotous conduct, and the wisdom of the Synod in interdicting them cannot be questioned. But have the reverend gentlemen gone farther and placed a ban on the polka? This is no doubt a very graceful dance, and its absence would be felt severely in our festive halls; but if the waltz is not permissible to the faithful why should the hardly less lascivious polka be admitted? We hope, therefore, that as the Synod have adopted so much of the old Puritan spirit by repressing summer pleasures upon the green sward, including flirtation and broken heads, they have also severely interdicted the waltz, the polks, the cotillon and the Virginia reel in the ballroom. These amusements are odious in pious New England, where all our morality comes from and people are so encased with ribs of steel of the highest moral temper that they never do anything naughty. Why, then, should they be tolerated in New York, where we poor, weak humans are ex-posed to the temptations of the world, the flesh and the devil?

ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT OF THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.-If any one is alive this morning to read this article he will be convinced that the Second Adventists are false prophets. Accord-Ing to the wisdom of this sagacious sect yesterday was to have been the doomsday of this terrestrial globe. The trumpet of the Archthe valley of Jehoshaphat about sundown and the whole firmament was to have been lighted up with a more tremendous illumination than the McClellan torchlight procession. Again, however, the Day of Judgment has been postponed, and, despite the prophecies of the Millerites, "we still live!"

GENERAL GRANT'S CABINET .- Professor Dana, after providing that Greeley shall have the mission to England under the new dispensation from and after the 4th of March next, has turned his attention to the appointment of General Grant's Cabinet. We presume, however, when the time comes, that General Grant will have a word or two to say upon this subfect himself, and that in his Cabinet appointents, from his comprehensive appreciation of man for the place, he will astonish a good many of the noisy electioneering politicians and "carpet-baggers" and "scalawags" and ophers who are calculating upon the chief seats in the synagogue.

THE ITALIAN MISSION TO MEXICO.-King Victor Emanuel has appointed Signor Scovasso Minister of Italy to the republic of Mexico, and Napoleon has commissioned the same gentleman to represent the interests of the French empire near President Juarez. Signor Scovasso has filled the post of Italian Ambassador in Belgrade, and is, no doubt, an able and accomplished public servant, and as he is fresh from the capital of Servia, he is likely to be thoroughly posted (officially) on all matters relative to political conspiracies, assassinations, military murders, and so forth.

THE ISLAND PARK RACES.

ALBANY, Oct. 2, 1863. The Island Park races closed to-day. The at-endance was large, the weather cloudy and cold nd the track a little sticky. There were two races. The first was for a purse of \$2,000, free for all horses excepting Lady Thorn, Mountain Boy and Lucy, excepting Lady Thorn, Mountain Boy and Lucy, mile heats, beat three in five to harness; \$1,250 to first, \$500 to second, \$250 to third horse. The race was won by Goldsmith Maid, in three straight heats, beating George Wilkes second and George Palmer third in each heat lashaw, Jr., was entered, but did not appear. Time, \$220-2:27 \(\times \) -2:25.

The second race was for a purse of \$500, for all horses that have never beaten 2:45 to harness or wagon previous to July 25, mile heats, best three in \$75 to third. There were eleven entries. Four heats were trotted. The race was won by Belle Patterson, Dilmax second and Western New York third. Time, \$133-2:3242-2:344.

On the first heat of the second race the horse Tom Samax second and weater New fork taird. Time, \$1:33-2:32\(\frac{1}{2}\) = 234-2:34.

On the first heat of the second race the horse Tom Manning feit dead at the haif-mile pole, having ruptured a blood vessel. He was owned in Boston and valued at \$3,500.

THE STATE FAIR AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Oct. 2, 1868. The Maine State Fair, which opens here on queday, the 6th inst., and continues four days, remises to be the most successful exhibition ever in this State. Seventeen horses are already enseed in this State. Seventeen horses are already en-jered, including the unest stallions in Maine, many of which have arrived. The eatries of neat stock, agricultural implements, &c., are very large. The krack and grounds are in fine order. Governor Chamberiain will desiver an address on Friday. The entries for trotting close on Monday evening. The railroads in the State and from Massachusetts bring stock and articles free and passengers at haif

TRLEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Spanish Elections for an Executive and Legislature.

Marshal Serrano at Variance with it. Nation: 1 Guard and Demands for a Republic.

AN ITALO-FRENCH MISSION TO MEXICO.

SPAIN.

Elections for a Constituent Assembly-Gov.

MADRID. Oct. 1. 1868. Proclamations will soon be issued for elections to of a definitive junta and delegates to a constituent ssembly to meet at an early day in Madrid.

The leaders of the revolution are acting together

in perfect accord.

Public Order-A General for Trial. MADRID, Oct. 2-P. M. The elections for members of the new junta are in

Perfect order is maintained.

General Calonge has been arrested and sent to the ortress of Santona, where he will be confined until

The Bourbons Declared Deposed-Prim Catalonia. LONDON, Oct. 2, 1869

on of the Bourbons. Generals Prim and Serrano have not yet arrived at

At last accounts General Prim was in Catalonia.

French Reports-The Ex-Queen's Health.

PARIS, Oct. 2, 1868. The Moniteur says that the reason Marshal Serrang has not arrived at Madrid yet is because he is afraid to leave the army in its present disorganized con-

It is reported that when the Queen of Spain left St. Sebastian she took with her all the crown jewels and royal regalia, together with twenty-three mil-

The National Guard and Army at Variance-A Republic Demanded.

PARIS, Oct. 2-Evening. 'The latest reports from Spain state that Marshal Serrano will not go to Madrid because the National Guard, who hold possession of the city, refused to admit the troops of the regular army under his com-

It is rumored that the republic has been proclaimed at Madrid.

A proclamation has been issued in Catalonia de manding a federal republican form of government

ENGLAND.

Minister Johnson and Lord Stanley

LONDON, Oct. 2, 1868. The American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool will give a banquet to Reverdy Johnson, the American Minister, and Lord Stanley, the English Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the 22d of Octo

Fatal Colliery Explosion.

An explosion occurred yesterday in a colliery at Rhiwabon, Wales. Eleven persons were killed and

The Abergele Railroad Disaster.

ABERGELE, Oct. 2, 1868.

The jury in the case of Samuel Eaton, the station master at Llanddulas, who was prosecuted for manslaughter in the matter of the Abergele Railway disaster, acquitted the prisoner yesterday. The trial was attended with much excitement.

FRANCE.

The Bank Return.

PARIS, Oct. 2, 1863. The amount of builton on hand is 24,000,000 francs less than last week.

GERMANY.

Emigrant Money Orders.

BREMEN, Oct. 2, 1863.

The Weser Gazette says the federal government of North Germany has made a contract with the North German Lloyds Steamship Company establishing a money order system between the United States and

ITALY.

New Minister to Mexico.

FLORENCE, Oct. 2, 1858. Signor Scovasso, present Consul General at Belgrade, has been appointed as the diplomatic repre-sentative of Italy to the Mexican republic. Signor Scovasso has been empowered by his government to act for France at the Mexican capital.

EGYPT.

The Attempt on the Life of the Viceroy. LONDON, Oct. 2, 1868 Advices from Cairo confirm the report—telegraphed specially to the HeralD from Alexandria yesterday that there was a futile attempt to kill the Viceroy recently by an unknown person. The assassin three rderous missile at the Viceroy from the roof of a uilding, but, missing his mark, made his escape.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

Marquis de Caxias Marching on the Teblouari Entrenchments-Timbo Byacuated-Lopez Reported to Have Fallon Back-Humnita Not Yet Mazed.

London, Oct. 2, 1868.

The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro brings the fol-

lowing news from the seat of war on the Rio Para

The Marquis de Caxias, with a select column of 3,000 men, was marching directly on the fortifica-tions at the confluence of the Tebicuari and Paraguay rivers, with the intention of making an immediate

had left his entrenchments there and was marching with his entire force on Cerroleon.

abandoned by its garrison. Twenty two guns and other material of war were left within the fort. The fortifications of Humaita have not been en tirely demolished. A considerable portion of the Paraguayan works are held by a strong allied force.

General Market Report-Sugar Quotations-Provisions-Exchange.

HAVANA, Oct. 2, 1868.
The following are the closing prices of merchan-

disc for the week ending to-day:—

The sugar market is duil, No. 10 to 12 is quoted at 7% a 8 reals per arrobe; No. 15 to 20 at 8% a 10 reals; muscovadoes dull; fair to good refining, 7% a s reals. Lard is firm at 20%c. for tierce and 22%c. in 25 pound tins. Flour is steady at \$11 50 a \$12 50. Hams, 20c. per pound for dry salted and 24c. for sugar cured. Lumber, \$25 per 1,000 feet for white oine and \$29 for pitch pine. Hay, \$3 . \$3 50 per

bale of 250 lbs.

Exchange on London, 13% a 14% per cent premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, in curroncy, 26 a 27 per cent discount; on United States, 60 days' sight, in gold, 3 a 3% per cent premium; short sight THE PACIFIC COAST.

Companiement of the Rainy Season-Call-

fornin Markets.
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1, 1888. The first rain of the season in this city occurred

at Light. Ficur is in good demand at a \$5 25 a \$6 52. Wheat \$1 65 a \$1 95, good shipping. Legal tenders, 71%

VIRGINIA.

Excitement in Portsmonth Over the Delay in the Execution of John Perkins and Ben-PORTSHOD "H, Oct. 2, 1868.

During the entire forenoon quite a complicate tate of affairs existed here in regard to the fate of the two criminals condemned to be hanged for the outrage committed on Miss Sarah E. Ford, in this county, in June last. The Sheriff received last Aigh. a notification by telegraph from Governor Wells of a respite for the condemned until Friday next. This had never been solicited until four P. M. yesterday. and then by a despatch from an individual har named Depass, whose record is that of a rebel deserte and subsequent spy of Ben Butler's, totally unknown to Governor Weils. The sheriff sworn to execut the sentence of the law duly in his possession, which stated that John Perkins (white) and Ben Jefferson (colored) should be hanged by the neck until dead, between the hours of eleven A. M. and two P. M. on Friday, the 2d of October, was undecided whether to act on the despatch of the Governo notifying him of the respite or execute the sentence Aware that the official document granting the respite could not arrive till long after the hour for th execution had passed, doubts as to the authenticity of the Governor's measage were entertained, and again and again the telegraph was called into requisition to know if respite was granted, receiving each time an affirmative answer in reply Meantime a large crowd had assembled without the jail yard to be as near as possible to the execution if they could not see it. Legal authority was con-sulted by the sheriff, but this even failed to dispel existing doubts as to the propriety of the execution within the hours specified in the sentence. Soon however, the perplexities of the sheriff, attorney and the condemned were relieved by the arrival of a military officer, who bore the following order, about

Headquarters Milliar Commissioner, Second District, State of Virginia.

Norpolx, Oct. 2, 1868.)

Sir—You are directed to suspend the execution Perkins and Jefferson until further instructions for these headquarters. Very respectfully, your obediservant,

Branch Waitz, Williar Commission. Brevet Major Military Com

Thus by a single stroke of a military pen the doubt and fears of the sheriff and lawyers were removed and the lives of the criminals prolonged until Frida next, when they will certainly explate their terribi crime upon the scaffold already prepared for them. The entire community are greatly incensed at th exercise of Executive elemency, and lynching is freely threatened should the sentence of the law fall to be carried into effect.

GEORGIA.

Legislative-Prevention of Frauds at Elec

ATLANTA, Oct. 2, 1868.

Both houses of the Legislature have passed a bill to make uniform all tickets used at elections, i order to prevent frauds.

Both houses have also passed bills giving about \$3,000,000 to aid the railroads in the State.

Mr. be Graffeneyek, the present Secretary of State.
has been nominated for Senator from the Fourth
district by the republicans.

MISSOURI.

dy Shooting Affray-The Board of Regi tration Fired Upon-Two Ex-rebel Soldie

The following are the particulars, as far as can be ascertained, of the shooting affray which took place at Martinsburg, in this county, on Wednesday ast:-White the Board of Registration was in session a returned rebel soldier, named Sam Fletcher, a returned rebel soldier, named Sam Fietcher, handed a letter to a Union man named Reed, ordering him to leave town in fitteen minutes. Reed showed the letter to the registering officers, who, to prevent an outbreak, ordered the arrest of Fietcher. When the constable attempted to serve the warrant Fietcher refused to be arrested, and drew a revolver and called upon his friends for assistance. Mr. Galloway, one of the registering officers, ordered the constable and the men sunmoned to his aid to disarm Fietcher. A brother of Fietcher then interfered and drew a revolver on Galloway; but when just in the act of firing Galloway shot him dead. A man named Marshail then shot Galloway and wounded him, but received a ball in his head in named Marshall then shot Galloway and wounded him, but received a ball in his head in return. Meantime the Sheriff interfered to prevent Fletcher from using his pistol; but when the firing began he ran away, and, after running a short distance, turned and shot at the officers. They then fired at him, giving him a mortal wound, from which he soon after died. Quite a number of shots were then directed towards the officers by persons concealed in buildings and by uhknown parties in the crowd. The registering officers and the constable and his posse surrendered themselves, and gave bonds to appear at the next term of the courf. Both Fletcher and Marshal were returned rebel soldiers, and were desperate characters. The affair created great excitement. Yesterday about forty armed ex-rebels collected near Martin-sburg for the purpose of wreaking vengeance upon the registering officers, but the citizens railied to their support, and have thus far prevented any other lawiess acts.

PENNSYL VANIA

Naturalization Frauds in Philadelphia-Arrest of Suspicious Characters. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2, 1848.

The record of thes Supreme Court up to the 24th uit., though no one day is complete, show that in nine days 1,310 persons were naturalized, and that twelve persons vouched for 332, or one-fourth of the twelve persons vouched for 332, or one-fourth of the whole number. In the Supreme Court a rule has been applied for against Snowden, the Prothonodary, for an investigation as to the issue of papers in blank with the sanction and seal of the court.

A sensation was caused this morning by the arrest of twenty-one Baltimore roughs at the depot, on a charge of coming here with the purpose of being illegally assessed and voting. They were marched under a guard of police through Chestnut street, at that hour of the day crowded with citizens and strangers, and will be heard this afternoon.

NEW YORK.

The Improvements for the Harbors of Buf-

BUFFALO, Oct. 2, 1868. Great progress has been made this season on the improvements for the harbors of Buffalo and Dun-kirk. Under the management of Colonel Franklin Howard and Walter Griswold, of the United States harbor will be completed this month. As soon as sufficient ice has formed the work on the harbor of

TELEGRAPHIC POLITICAL ITEMS. Republican Demonstration in Syra

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1868, republicans had an immense demonstrati this evening. The "Boys in Blue" and the glorious ward clubs were in the line of the pro n, which was nearly a mile in length, and wa composed of at least twenty-five hundred torches and flambeaus. The display was very imposing.

A meeting, embracing 5,000 persons, was held at the Rink, and was presided over by C. T. Longstreet and addressed by Mr. John A. Griswood and Chauncy M. Depew. The republicans are very cheerful over the demonstration.

Soldiers' Reunion at Cairo, Ill.

Carno, Oct. 2, 1868.

An immense reunion of the soldiers of the Thir teenth district took place here to-day. Genera Logan, Governor Oglesby and others made speeches

BOOK NOTICE.

THE BACHELOR OF SALAMANCA—from the French of Le Sage. By James Townsend, Vols. I and II. Philadelphia: Thomas W. Hartley. 1865. Le sage outlives fashion and change by his hu-manity and good nature; and editions are always

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct 2, 1868. Secretary McCullochta Reply to Mr. Delmar. The Treasury Department to-day fulminated their promised exposure of Director Delmar's erroneous statistics in regard to the Condition of the national chances. The statements and semi-omcial, given to althouse they are not published as an official an-houncement. Coming as they do from the Secretary's office, however, they appear to be author. by him, and such is the understanding. This state-ment charges, first, that Mr. Delmar, in giving the estimated resources of the government for the present fiscal year as \$321,620,000, and the expenditures as \$475,959,902, omitted to include in the resources a cash balance on hand, June 30, 1869, of \$105,000,000, which reduces the deficiency at the close of the fiscal year, as stated by the Director, to \$49,389,902. Second, that the estimate of the receipts from customs for the first six months of the present fiscal year, as made by the Director, is very wide of the mark. Mr. Delmar estimates these receipts at \$70,000,000, whereas the actual receipts for the first three months of the six were nearly \$49,000,000. The receipts for the remaining three nonths are estimated at about \$40,000,000, and the receipts for the fiscal year are estimated at about \$175.00,000. The Director estimates the receipts for the year at \$150,000,000; and the difference in these estimates, \$25,000,000, being added to the resources of the government, reduce Mr. Delmar's deficiency to the comparatively small sum of \$24,339,902. As this Treasury statem, at is not officially published by the department, it is not probable that Director Delmar will make any keply. If an official an nouncement is made, the Director says that he is prepared to furnish Satisfactory reasons why the cash balance of \$105,000,000 was not included in the statement of custimated receipts for the fiscal year, while he did include it in the statement of the probable condition of the Treasury on the 1st of January next. He also states that he is fully able to maintain his position with regard to his estimates of receipts from customs.

It is learned from good authority in the Treasury Department that the public debt statement for the month of September, which will be issued on Monday next, will show an increase in the public debt of nearly \$4,000,000.

Government Expenses for September.
The expenses of the government for the month of September were \$23,485,839. This amount does not nclude the interest on the public debt.

Registration in Arkansas. A letter just received here from a prominent citien in Arkansas states that the registration in that State is progressing rapidly, that it will be very full. and the vote in the coming Presidential election will be the largest ever cast in that State. He says the democrats are confident of electing the three Congressmen and of carrying the State for Seymour by majority of 20,000. In Jefferson county, he says, the democrats will obtain two thousand negro votes This county when the constitution was voted upon went largely republican. In Saline county 800 men are registered, only thirty-seven of whom are repub

Arrival of Collector Smythe. Collector Henry A. Smythe. of New York, arrived in the city this morning, in obedience to a request of the President, it is said, and will have an interview t the White House to-morrow.

Attorney General Evaria. Evaris to-day announcing that he would not be able to return until about the middle of next week. The Attorney General had expressed his intention of starting for this city on October 1, but he has been unexpectedly detained by being called upon for a legal opinion in relation to the internal revenu

fraud case now pending in New York. Internal Revenue Appointments.

made to-day:-

made lo-day:—

Storekeepers—Horatio C. McCorhill, Fifth Kentucky; Thomas W. Pritchett, Second Kentucky; Hertucky; Thomas W. Pritchett, Second Kentucky; Hertucky; Thomas Biedget, Twenty-inith New York; Bernard Biglier, Eighth New York; Samuel A. Pearce, Pirst Rhode Island; C. S. Woodrich, Third Maryland; John Shissler, Second Pennsylvania; Oscar F. Linsley, Sixth Ohio; James A. Dall, Fourth Maryland.

Gaugers—Bron P. Cordwell, Oregon; O. B. Gibson, Oregon; Solomon Goodrich, Thirteenth lilinois; C. M. Patterson, L. Wright, P. B. Davenport, William Jennings, C. F. Childs and James J. Pelter, Fourth California; Samuel Rover, Second Kentucky; George W. Jolly, Second Kentucky; French McDowell, Sixteenth Pennsylvania; D. B. Angor, Tenth Onio; R. C. Algri, Seventh Tennessee; C. O. Wilber, Fourth Tennessee; R. C. Tomlin, Fourth Missouri; F. H. Vandeburg, Fifth Michigan; John M. Hanck, Fourth Maryland; P. B. Hunt, Seventh Kentucky; E. P. Wells, Fifth Kentucky; G. M. Borth, Fifth Kentucky; William S. Hilleory, Fourth Maryland.

Samuel Babcock was to-day appointed Collector of Samuel Babcock was to-day appointed Collector of

Samuel Babcock was to-day appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second district of Connec-ticut, vice Woodruff, deceased.

Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., President of Washington and Jefferson Colleges, Pennsylvania, arrived here this morning to officiate at the funeral exercises of the late Rev. Dr. P. D. Curley. Dr. Edwards while in the city will be the guest of Dr. J. C. G. Kennedy. Mr. John M. Brodhead, Second Comptroller of the Treasury, who has been absent in Europe several months, is expected to resume his week. Commissioner Rollins is expected to return to Washington next Wednesday.

Working Hours in the Treasury Department Secretary McCulloch to-day issued an order pro-longing office hours of the Treasury Department until four o'clock in the afternoon.

Surgeon W. E. Taylor, United States Navy, he been ordered to Mare Island, Cal., to relieve Surgeon

THE VATIONAL RANKS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1888. Since there is so much intentional mystification of everything relating to the national banking system few facts-plain unvarnished truths-bearing upon the subject cannot be out of place at the present

There are in Congress not less than three (perhaps many more) national bank presidents—Mr. Senator A. G. Cattell, of New Jersey, president of the Corn Exchange National Bank of Philadelphia; Mr. Representative James F. Wilson, president of the Pirst National Bank of Fairfield, Iowa; Mr. Representaresentative James F. Wilson, president of the Pirst National Bank of Fairfield, Iowa; Mr. Representative Daniel J. Morrell, president of the Pirst National Bank of Johnstown, Pa. It cannot be supposed that Congress would grant especial privileges to banking houses presided over by its own members, so I will take the least favored of these institutions as an iliustration of the system. The Treasury ring organs say that the national banks aid the government and are a benefit to the people. Let us see. Take, for example, the First National Bank of Johnstown, Pa., of whitch Daniel J. Morrell, M. C., is President. It has deposited here in the Treasury Department, to secure circulation, \$60,000 of five-twenty gold bearing registered bonds, drawing six per cent interest annually in gold from the people's Treasury tax free, or equal to twenty per cent. When gold is \$1.50 they of course bear nine per cent interest, tax free, or equal to twenty per cent. When gold is \$1.50 they of course bear nine per cent interest, tax free, or equal to twelve per cent; for you must count the tax exemption equal to from three to four per cent. Besides these favors in the way of enhanced rates of interest the bank receives from the Treasury Department \$54,000 in bank notes, without interest, for circulation.

In other words, Mr. Congressman Morrell's National Banking Association brings \$60,000 of bonds here and deposits them in the Treasury and takes \$54,000 away. The difference remaining in the Treasury is therefore but \$6,000, currency value, which constitutes really the entire aid rendered the government by the bank, and for which it receives annually \$3,600 in gold, tax free, equal to \$6,000 in currency for annually \$3,600 in gold, tax free, equal to \$6,000 in an annually \$6,000 in gold, tax free, equal to \$6,000 in currency tax for annually \$6,000 in gold, tax free, equal to \$6,000 in an annually \$6,000 in gold, tax free, equal to \$6,000 in an annually \$6,000 in gold, tax free, equal to \$6,000 in currency if you place the average pr

at any cents and the tax exemption at three per cent.

I wish to be very careful not to misrepresent this matter, for I retinember one of the Herald's invariable rules is never to make misrepresentations. Let me therefore repeat the above statement, by quoting a printed tabular form now before me, and prove its truth by one of the sharpest lawyers in the United States. The statement is as follows:

Bonds deposited in United States Treasury by Pirst National Bank of Johnstown to secure circulation........\$0,000

Difference, being the amount loaned to government.
Annual interest drawn from Treasury by First National Bank of Johnstown in gold.
Average premium, say fifty cents.
Value of tax exemption on \$60,000.

statement of the aid his bank renders the government, and vice versa than the above. Let me prove it. General B. F. Butier, in his speech delivered in the House of Representatives November 27, 1867, said:—"What is the next proposition? Why, it is said we must not interfere with the national banks inches and rice eers than the above. Let me prove it. General E. F. Butter, in his speech delivered in the House of Representatives November 27, 1867, 3aid:— What is the next proposition? Why, it is said we must not interfere with the national banks because they patriotically heiped us during the war. Upon that I take issue with each and every advocate of the banks. On the contrary, they heiped theraselves, not us. It is said they loaned money to the government. How did they do not be the me state a way a national bank got itself in existence in New England during the war, when gold was 200, and heavement as were at part in currency, or nearly that hank it is a said they bought. United States 4 company of men got love!— 100,099 in m. Aal bank, the said a 200 and bought. United States 4 company of men got love!— 100,099 in m. Aal bank, the said a 200 and bought United States 4 company of men got on gurrency, without interest, upon picoging these books of the United States they had just bought with their \$200,000 of the same kind of money. Now, let us bala-vace the books, and how does the account stand? Why, the United States they had just bought with their \$200,000 of the same kind of money. Now, let us bala-vace the books, and how does the account stand? Why, the United States government receives \$20,000 in nai. and bank bills more from the banks than it gave them 'to bills, in other words it borrowed of the nank \$30,000 in currency, for which, in fact, it naid \$18,000 a year. In gold interest, equal to \$30,000 in currency, for which, in fact, it naid \$18,000 a year. In gold effects, equal to \$30,000 in currency, for which, in fact, it naid \$18,000 a year. In gold effects, equal to \$30,000 in currency, for which, in fact, it naid \$18,000 a year. In gold interest, equal to \$30,000 in currency, for which, in fact, it naid \$18,000 a year. In gold interest, equal to \$30,000 in currency, for which, in fact, it naid \$18,000 a year. In gold interest, equal to \$30,000 in currency, for the company, bought with the same

less favored institutions the fact is yet to be discovered.

I am aware that politicians do not like to face these facts pending an election; but the people like them at such times better than ever.

I observe that the republicans have in many instances refused to renominate members of Congress who have proved to be partisans of the national bank infamy. In the few Congressional districts where bank partisans have managed to secure republican renominations the friends of Grant and Coffax will consult the best interest of their party and the people by electing honest democrats to Congress instead of "national bank ropublicans."

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Rumors of War from the Society Isles The Coolles at the Bettem of the Trouble. HONOLULU, August 29, 1868.

By a recent arrival from Tahiti we hear of wars an rumors of wars. The coolie system, or, as the govern men styles it, the emigrant system, is at the bottom of the difficulty. In a former letter I mentioned the barbarous and cruel treatment of laborers on a large cotton and sugar plantation near Tahiti. The inforent, and the commandant at Tahiti was instructed to appoint a commission to examine into the matter and report to the French government. A commission was appointed who reported that they could not discover any cause for complaint among the coolies and So uth Sea Islanders employed on the plantations, and here the matter rested for a time. The crueities practised, upon the Chinese particularly, caused them to make attempts to escape from bondage, and one party of fifteen crossed the channel and reached Huahine. The success or this party led others to make the trial. The managers of the plantation tried to arrest the deserters, but the natives of Huahine refused to give them up, upon which the managers apthat unless an example was made of the parties who escaped it would be useless to work the plantations. The commandant tried, but failed in the attempt, and found that unless he could secure an extradition treaty from the King of Huahine all mild efforts to easily the repeated by useless. Soon after secure the runaways would be useless. Soon after the King of Huabine made a visit to Tahiti to see Queen Pomare, and upon proceeding to board his schooner to return to his domain he found himself detained by the commandant, Count Emile de la Ronciere, and compelled to go on board of the French war steamer Guichen, which put to sea for a time, during which the King signed a treaty. The King was then permitted to return to his island.

Tyon learning what had been done the natives of Huabine named a new king and at last accounts the adherents of the two monarchs were waging a ferce

during which the King signed a treaty. The King was then permitted to return to his Island.

Upon learning what had been done the natives of Huahine named a new king and at last accounts the adherents of the two monarchs were waging a ferce war. The Ordonnateur—Lieutenant-Governor, who is also President of the Supreme Court of Tahiti—has never been in sympathy with the managers of the plantations, nor in fact have any of the subordinate officers of the government.

Fresh outrages having been perpetrated upon the laborers the members of the counts determined to bring the perpetrators to justice, and preliminary steps were taken, when the commandant stayed proceedings by calling a council of State, (uring which the inhuman treatment of the worse than slaves was discussed, together with other matters of greater or less notoriety, and the commandant found himself without a supporter. The judges of the courts, Attorney-General and every official in fact, refused to be led, and so the council broke up. Finding that the officials would not be cocreed the commandant determined upon outting the lot, which was soon accomplished. The Ordonnateur was imprisoned and the rest of the government were ordered on board the transport Euryale, and the captain instructed to take them to san Francisco, en route for France. A new set of officials was appointed, without regard to ability, so long as they would obey the mandates of the count. The foreign merchants at Tahit are much troubled to know the next turn of events, and business is paralyzed. It is said that the plantations have subsidized the commandant, and that proofs have been forwarded to France. Some think that the commandant is insane.

The Board having been disappointed in securing "emigrants" from China and Japan have now determined to try the islands of the South Pacific. Having lately made the acquainted by one of the most successful emigrant captains. A vessel was fitted with water and food, the captain taking a poung man with him as an assistant, perhaps to fill up on board they soon adapt themselves to circumstances, and at Tahlit, where the climate and diet is very much the same, their condition is improved. If brought so far north of the equator as these islands, and placed upon plantations at much elevation above the sen and fed upon beef and pol, or bread, instead of fish and cocoanuis, and away from water, it is his opinion that a large per centage would die.

His Majesty is again absent on Molokai, where, it is said, he will readile for some time to come.

The Mohongo, Captain Simpson, is now in our harbor, but will leave soon for Lahaina. The captain and officers are much liked while the orderly conduct of the crew is a subject of remark.

The California Overland Mail Steamship Company have rejected the subsidy offered by this government, but have concluded to run two steamers. The steamiers take full freight from this port, but do not subceed so well with passengers.

His Majesty's government still cling to the hope of the passage of the Recuprocity treaty through the Senate, although the correspondent of the government Gazette in California states that the whole matter is a failure for the present and he fears for all time.

CASUALTIES YESTERDAY. About six o'clock an unknown man was thrown ou

of a gig in East Broadway, near Pike street, and seriously injured. He was taken to Believue Hospital. The horse was a dark bay, with plain harness, and gig painted black.

August Gilford, residing at No. 49 Rose street, was run over and slightly injured, at the corner of College place and Barcias street, by an express wagon believe that the bome.

TELEGRAPHIC "NEWS ITEMS. General Grant arrived in St. Louis, Mo., yesterday afternoon.

The barns ar ached to the Livingston county (N. Y.) Poor House, containing 100 tons of hay, were destroyed in fire Thursday night. The loss is \$75,000. A > e Thursday night destroyed one of the worksho ps and a warehouse of the Monroe county (N. Y.) renitentiary, involving a loss of over \$15,000.

General Stoneman has ordered an investigation into the cause of the accident on the Virginia Contral Railroad by which some of the soldlers of the Twenty-ninsh infantry were killed and wounded.

The republica sof the Twentieth district of Pennayivania have nominated Mr. S. Newton Pettis, of Crawford county, to fill the unexpired term of the late D. A. Finney, deceased, an the Fortieth Con-

The house of C. F. Sargent, in Yarmouth, Mc., was robbed on Thursday night of \$10,000 in government bonds, &c. A reward of \$1,600 has been offered for the conviction of the thieves and the recovery of the property. A shooting affair occurred Thursday night between two negroes, named Jeff Logan and Bob Pleasants, in Chelsea, Tenn., is which the former was shot through the body and mortally Wounded. Pleasants was gr-

The Frial of James O. Martin, late cashier of the Hide and Le ther National Bank, of L. 400, commenced reserved before the United States Court. The defendant is charged with defrauthe bank of over \$500,000, and he acknowledges to deficit of \$180,000.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the

Country.
The WHEKLY HERALD of the 'present week,' new ready, contains the very latest Ruropean News by the Cable up to the hour of publication; Telegraphie tion in Spain—Queen Isabella in Exile in France, News from Mexico; Negro Political Riot in Nashville, The Trial of Surratt-He is Discharged under the Statute of Limitation: Conflagration in Brooklyn: Crime in Westchester County; Arrival of General McClellan; Particulars of the Burning at Sea of the British Steamship Melita: Speech of Robert M. Doug-The Riots in Georgia; Further Particulars of the late Earthquake in South America: Correspondence be Fund Pacha, the Turkish Minister; the Current News of the Week; Washington News; the Pashions; Amusements; Varieties; Obitmary Notices; Industrial Rems: Foreign Rems: Facetige: Sporting, Peitical and Religious Intelligence; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, Day Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:—Single subscriptions, \$2; Three copies, \$6; Five copies, \$8; Ten copies, \$15; Single copies, five serted in the WERKLY HERALD

A.—A.—Japanese Hair Stain
Colors the bair, whiters and mustache a beautiful black or
brown. It consists of only one preparation. Price 52 costs.
Sold by druggists and perfumers everywhere.

Buying Clothing Made Ensy.
At BROKAW BROTHERS, opposite Cooper Institute. The
me price and lowest in the city. Batchelor's Hair Dyc.—The Best in the world. The only perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instanta-teous. Factory 16 Bond street.

Buy Miller's Hair Dyc-Only 50 Comis, black or brown; best in use. Sold by druggiets. Depot 50 Doy street.

B. B. T.—Por Coughs, Colds and Threat disorders, use "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," having proved their efficacy by a test of many year. The froots are highly recommended and prescribed by physicians and expense in the army. Those exposed to sudden changes sheat always be supplied with "the Troches," as they give prometriels. Curtains, Lambrequins, Valances and Alkinds of Curtain Materials and Puroliure Coverings of EELTY'S Curtain Store, 447 Broadway.

Cape, Capes, Linterns, Torches, Flags Medals, Badges, Pins (with likenesses of Practicential com-dates), at low rates. Call at Campaign Headquarters, & Spring street, under St. Nicholas Hotel. Price lists malic free. B. W. HTCHCOCK.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye Sold and

David's Fail Style of Gent's Hats, 299 1-6 Established in 1800.—The Metropolitan Joh

Erring but Noble.—Self Help for Young Men, who, having erred, desire a better manhood. Sent in soaled eleter eavelopes, free of charge. If benefited, return the postage. Address Philanthros, box F, Philadelphia, Fa. Everdell's, 302 Broadway.-Wedding Carda

For First Class Printing of Every Descrip-

Fall Fashions.—Petite Bonnets Require beautiful bair. CHEVALIER'S Treatise on the Hair, free to all, given away at the drug stores and at my office. Send by mail free. Teaches to cultivate and have beautiful bake and restore gray hair to its original color.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., 1,123 Broadway, N. Y.

Fringes and All Other Trimmings for Curains at G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.'S Curtain Store, 466 roadway, near Grand street.

Go Get It!-Sherman's Great Herb Beve-Having Secured Large Lots of Pall and

ALLEN G. POWLER No. 3 Park row, op Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black, Brown, matentaneous; best cheapest in use. Depot 286 broadway. Sold by all drugglest.

Ladies' French Walking Boots at Burt's, 663 Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.

IT KILLS INSTANTLY.
Cockroaches, fleas, bugs and every kind of insect are most troublesome during the fall months. The killed at once by this remarkable powder. It is not ous, but certain to do its work. A single 25 cont fla

often KILLED A PROK OF COCK ROACHES.

Use now; it keeps vermin from depositing their eggs, thus prevents nest year's crop. He sure you get Lyon'd is the original and true insect destroying powder. Here of imitations. See the signature of E. LYON on the fla Sold by all drugsists.

Lace Curtains—New Patterns for 1868 Received; also some bargains from auction.
Q. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., 447 Broadway.

Mothers—During Your Child's Second Summer you will find Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP on invaluable friend. It cures dysentery and diarrhora, regulates the ciouseds and bowels, cures wind coile, softens the guns, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion relief with be found in attent of the country instance after the Soothing Syrup has been administered. Do not fall to procure it.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S ROOTHING STRUP,"
Having the fac-timile of "Curtis & Firkins" on the wrapper. All others are base immations.

Nentuces, Economy and Despatch Combined in the execution of orders. Metropolitan Job Printing Batas-ahment, of Nassau street. Pamphlets, Law Reports, &co., Executed with neatness, quickness and despatch, twenty-five per cease cheaper than at any other printing establishment in the city to the METROPOLITAN JOS PhiNTING ESTABLISHMENT, F Nasant street.

Removal.—Chickering & Soms have removed to No. Il East Fourteenth street, New York (between Broadway and Pifth seems). We open our new Warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of Grand, Square, and Upright Planofortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Expedition when we were awarded the highest recompense over all competition. Planos to real. Also for sale, a large stock of second band Planos, of various makers; all in thorough repair and good order.

Royal Havana Lettery.—Prizes Paid in Gold. normation furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubless and all kinds of Gold and Sliver. TAYLUB & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. T.

The Political Excitement is Becoming Inten-ified. Both parties are sanguine of success—a difference of pinion that will be finally settled in November next. Hoa-ralis, all good republicans and democrats are of the opinion hat the handsomest Hat sold in the city is of the KNOI nasulfacture, obtainable at 113 Broadway, corner of Fullon

The Famous Corner—97 Nassau Street, The Miserice Suffered by the Victims of Fe-ver and Agus are permanently removed by D. JAYNES AGUS MIXTURE, a sure cure for all Chilis clanding Ferrors.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair.—Bost quality Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all celers, at BA10MB-LOR'S, M Bond street.